WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1867.

Mr. Isnant E. Jawes, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia Mr. Berari E. Janes, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia to our general travelling agent, assisted by Wie. H. While, Jone Cortiss, Janes Derman, J. Harmitt, R. S. Janes, Thom. D. Nice, R. W. Mcharleson, E. W. While, Wh. L. Waterman, Alex H. Caison, D. X. Muering, Eray, F. Swais, T. Ashkar, and P. Davis, Saw Mr. Harmy M. Lawis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Transcase, assisted by James O. Lawis and H. M. Lawis, Jr. 27 Mills and J. M. Lawis, Jr. 27 Mills and J. Thomas, Charleson and Texas, assisted by H. J. Tromas, William No. 1 Her class and Texas, assisted by H. J. Tromas, William N. Thomas, Thomas, William N. Thomas, Thomas, Mills R. Church, Crosses Moning, and Recurso Lakes. Receipts of either will be good.

THE FUGITIVE-STAVE LAW.

THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE LAW.

A sufficient objection to the execution of the fugitive-slave law is to be found in the intense hostility of the mass of the northern people to any intrusion upon themselves of the incidents or the obligations of our institutions, which they are prepared to tolerate—as their fathers did—but never, and in no sense, to accept or to endorse. This hostility is instinctive and unconquerable. It may be quite inconsistent with the expectation of the South, or with the technical obligations of the North, but is a fact, and must, therefore, be admitted as a fact into all the calculations of really national statesmen.

[New York Times.

This is a fair specimen of the ethics of black republicanism. Because black republicanism has an instinctive and unconquerable" hostility to a certain law, that law must remain a dead letter upon the statute book, and its existence ignored by all who are, or who desire to be recognised as, national statesmen! Is simple hostility, "instinctive and unconquerable" though it may be, a sufficient excuse for a violation of law and constitutional obligations and good faith? Thieves and highwaymen may have an "instinctive and unconquerable" hostility to all laws designed for the protection of property and the punishment of its spoilers; but we suspect the plea would not avail them much in a court of justice. The Times must know that a very large number of our fellow-citizens of the South have a hostility-"instinctive and unconquerable"-to tariffs, and particularly those based upon the protective principle; but it has yet to hear of attacks by an infuriated mob of anti-tariff men upon the custom-houses of Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, or any other southera ports, or of collectors, appraisers, or inspectors being shot, stabbed, or bludgeoned in the discharge of their official duties, and the revenue laws in those localities rendered inoperative. The plea set up by the Times is something more than ridiculous, for, if successful, there would be an end to all civil government wherever it was tolerated.

We join issue with the Times again in regard to the correctness of the statement that the mass of the northern people, in their intense hatred of the fugitive-slave law, cannot be made to carry out its provisions. The mass of the black republicans may be and no doubt are, deeply infected with this lawless spirit; but the democracy of the North are a lawabiding and a law-upholding people, and have never countenanced and will never tolerate such a monstrous doctrine as the Times has so gently put forth. They entertain different sentiments and advocate different principles. As evidence of this, and in direct conflict with the statement of the Times, we give below an extract from a speech recently delivered by Hon. Henry B. Payne, the democratic candidate for governor of Ohio :

"Our opponents are to understand that the Dred Scott decision is to be an issue in the coming canvass, and that we are prepared to meet it on its merits. So far it is good law. The Supreme Court have decided that a white man is superior to a black man, which is in accordance with history, and it is sound law.

"Again, that court have decided that a slave taken to a free State and returned is subject to freedom or slavery, as the laws of the State to which he returns has enacted.

"This is now the recognised law of this land and Eng-"This is now the recognised law or this man and land, and and land. These are the main points of the decision; as to the remaining details, they are immaterial, but in conformity with common sense. The Dred Scott decision is a sound and staple decision. I am no prophet, but predict that that party which enters upon a crusade against diet that that party which enters upon a crusade it will have an existence as brief and a terminatio it wil have an existence as brief and a termination as in-glorious as that of the republican party. We have no longer to look back upon the past. We must go in with the spirit of our brethren, whose victories we have just rejoiced in. We must invade the enemy's territory, must carry the war into Africa.

must carry the war into Africa.

"This Union could not exist an hour without the surety of the return of fugitives from slavery when claimd under law.
"The black-republican party, in violation of their

cath to the Union, have attempted to nullify these na-tional measures. They have denied to foreign States the hospitalities of our jails to shield their slaves; have striven by a hatean corpus act to denude the master of slaves of our sister States of his rights, and to bring the State in collision with the general government. This is virtual and moral treason.

SOMETHING TO PONDER OVER

In the rampant days of know-nothingism election frauds, alleged to have been perpetrated by unnaturalized foreigners, was a favorite theme with the members of the "order." both of high and low degree. To the few remaining followers of Sam we recommend the perusal of the following instructive statement which appears in a late number of the Wilmington (Del.) Gazette:

"At the recent meeting held by the know-nothing party at the City Hall, the deputy attorney general said in a speech that the person who was tried and acquitted last November at New Castle for voting on illegal naturalization papers was the only case that had ever occurred in the State. He also said the person charged with the offence was reprimanded by the chief justice, and told that if ever he came into court again for a similar of eigners, with false naturalization papers, it appears there has never been a case of the kind in Delaware. The person alluded to voted after his papers were examined by Mr. Bayard and Mr. Gordon, and be had an undoubted right to his vote. Judge Hall said the papers were not quite in form; but we do not believe that the chief jus-tice ever denied the legality of the papers, or the man would have been punished. Mr. Smithers will not be able to deter our naturalized foreign voters from going to the polls by throwing out any such broad insinuations."

MYSTERIES OF THE STOCK BOARD.

The Albany Argus is rendering the country no slight service in exposing, with an able and a fearless hand, the mysteries, or rather the sharp practices, of the stock gamblers. A correspondent of the Argus, in the city of New York, makes in a recent ommunication the following revelations:

"During the last seventy-seven days the sales of the "During the last seventy-seven days the sales of the stock of the Reading railroad amount to 321,623 shares; exactly 97,955 shares more than the entire stock of the company. At par the amount exceeds \$16,000,000, and if the average per day (4,177 shares) is kept up, the business of the year in Reading alone will amount to \$64,743,500—about \$14,000,000 more than the banking capital of this city. But notwithstanding the amount, and the furor that is kept up on the subject, the stock in the city neither increases nor diminishes; and the innocent or morally inclined citizens, in the shape of interest and commissions, are obliged to fork over between four and five millions of dollars. But such is life, and the swindle enables the futernity to seize upon any of the stocks on enables the fraternity to seize upon any of the stocks on their lists and batter the price to suit their intentions. We must endure it until the common sense of the people or the legislature of the State directs it otherwise. The gambling part of the story is, however, not the worst. The facility for destroying the best stocks of the country is beginning to alarm the people abroad, and if the system is continued we may be forced to recognise another reason for a pressure on the money market. But more

BREAD FOR THE MULIONS. Hitherto the "philanthropists" of Exeter Hall have

narrowed down their patriotic appeals to the British public te throw off their "dependence on the United States" to the single question of the cotton supply. They have rung on that one charge so longso many lectures have been addressed to the understanding and so many appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people of Great Britain on the everlasting topic of cotton-that, even at the risk of exposing our noble-hearted and independent western farmers to the direful denunciations of the pious ladies and gentlemen who manage the Exeter Hall assemblages, we propose to supply them with a new idea by way of variety. They have grumbled and growled at us so long because we have "clothed the aked," that, we opine, there will be no limit to the excess of their pious indignation when they find that these desperate Yankees, as they style us all, actually presume, also, to "feed the hungry." To be sure, these are offices which Divines rank among the works of mercy-those heavenly beatitudes to which the Gospel annexes an abundance of blessings. But the dispensations of the Exeter saints ordain differently. We are equally the victims of their pious wrath, whether we clothe their naked or feed their hungry. How thankful we ought to be to Providence that these saints do not constitute the British nation; that they form so small a moiety of the British people; nay, that they are, all told, but a mere handful of misguided, fanatical though perhaps well meaning, ladies and gentlemen of a certain age and uncertain principles, whose harmless rantings weigh but little in moulding public opinion in Great Britain, and whose weekly assemblages are only known even to the people of London through the zealous efforts of the city reporters to furnish something novel and spicy in the local colums of the metropolitan press. We must, however, let them have at least "two strings to their bow," and patiently await the result. We therefore suboin in tabular form a statement showing the quantity of wheat imported into Great Britain during the rst six months of 1857, viz: from January 1 to June 30, and the countries whence imported. That our readers may see the almost incredible progress the inited States is making in supplying the people of Great Britain with food-from being the lowest on the list in 1855 to the highest in 1857-we will include the first six months of the two preceding years for purposes of comparison. We will add that every bushel of wheat given in the table was entered for consumption in Great Britain.

Statement showing the quantities of wheat imported into Great Britain and the countries whence imported from January 1 to June 30, in the years 1855, 1856, 1857.

	Countries.		1855.	1856.	1857.
	Russia Bu	shels		197,872	1,251,064
	Prussia	**	2,697,832	429,680	2,138,992
	Denmark	**	1,789,328	670,856	1,621,056
ŝ	Mecklenburg -	44	1,107,600		618,536
	Hanse Towns -	44	1,565,112	621,024	938,824
9	Turkey, inclu-			assembly .	Santrag
	ding Walla-				
	chia and Mol-				
	davia	44	158,720	829,240	132,360
	Egypt	11	1,796,288	2,970,296	1.096,648
	United States-	**	126,008	1,856,480	2,483,752
	Other countries	**	2,211,912	2,887,616	512,360
	Total		1.452.800	10,736,224	10,193,592

In addition to the quantity of wheat which Great Britain received from the United States from January 1 to June 30 of the present year-2,483,752 bushels-we also supplied them during the same period with the enormous quantity of 111,497,024 lbs. of flour, besides heavy quantities of Indian corn, barley, oats, peas, and beans. We will first exhibit the flour account, and then add a statement of the other articles.

Countries.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Hanse Towns cwt.	67,587	56,837	66,000
Spain "	433,273	400,878	4,663
United States "	182,735	982,210	906,227
Other countries "	161,486	167,531	88,758

We are unable to distinguish the exporting counries for the remaining articles, but, doubtless, the United States furnished the same proportion as is shown in the preceding tables, especially as respects Indian corn and barley.

Total ------845,081 1,607,456 1,065,648

Quantities of the following arts

1855, 1856, and 1857.						
Articles.		1855.	1856.	1857.		
Barley	bushels	1,378,992	1,307,768	8,407,304		
Oats	do	3,475,288	3,490,264	5,252,120		
Peas	do	359,488	179,896	741,880		
Beans	do	1,423,424	1,934,352	1,296,928		
Indian com	do	3,812,072	8,033,440	3,403,120		

The preceding tables clearly show that, while the United States can so well "feed the hungry" from her magnificent and overflowing granaries, the pent-up millions of Great Britain will look to her for bread as inevitably and as naturally as her Manhester weavers do for the requisite material to clothe the naked." Commerce and common sense vill pursue their natural and legitimate channels, and obey their natural and legitimate laws, though the Exeter "shrieking" of half-crazed "philanthropists" should cease only with their existence.

THE FIRST GUN FROM OHIO.

The first official response to the democratic State minations of Ohio comes from Toledo in the election of a democratic city treasurer by 360 majority over the black-republican candidate. The election took place on the 11th, and was well contested. The following is the vote, which shows a large turnout:

Toledo gave a heavy fusion majority last spring.

THE DAILY NORTHWEST. Dr. J. Sheridan has withdrawn from the Daily Northwest, and the sole management of this ablyonducted and influential democratic journal now devolves upon Col. H. H. Heath, formerly of this city. In announcing the change, Col. H. says:

city. In announcing the change, Col. H. says:

"In assuming the sole management of the Daily Northwest, I have but few words to say to those kind patrons who, since Dr. Sheridan and myself took it in charge in April last, have generously strengthened our hands, not more by the material aid conferred through their patronage than by the kind and cheering words they have been pleased to speak. What the Northwest has proved to be under our joint management heretofore it will be my pride and pleasure to make it in future; and, so far as possible, to improve it. In politics it will still rigidly maintain the old and well-established handmarks of democracy, supporting at all times democratic men and democratic mensures with religious assiduity and certainty. In the bright days of party prosperity I shall support the cause, and in the dark days of adversity. support the cause, and in the dark days of adversity, which may come, the democratic party will in me over find a ready and willing laborer. The Northwest will

THE DEMOCRACY OF NORTHERN NEW YORK IN THE LATE ELECTIONS.—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTHE FIELD.—THE RIGHT MOVEMENT IN THE TY AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the democracy of St. Lawrence county, New York, was held at Ogdensburgh on the 18th instant. Every town in the county was represented. Initiatory steps were taken for the organization of "The St. Lawrence Coun-Democratic Young Men's Association." This is he right movement in the right quarter; and we hope soon to hear of the organization of a similar association in every county in the State of New York.

The following gentlemen were chosen permanent fficers for the St. Lawrence Association :

President.—David C. Judson, of Ogdensburgh.

Vice Presidents.—Rollin C. Jackson, Oswegatchie; Jeremiah Ames, Morristown; Luther Lumphear, Hammond Willett Brown, Rossie; David Day, 2d, Macomb; Chas Anthony Gouverneur; Thomas J. Hazelbon, Fowler; E. R. Paul, Pitcairn; M. O. Carr, Fine; James S. Lake, Dekalb: N. M. Curlfs, Depovster; William H. Sawye, Canton; Henry T. Robinson, Madrid; John R. Erinck-Canton; Henry T. Robinson, Madrid; John R. Brinck-erhoff, Norfolk; Nelson Doolittle, Russell; Otis Earl, Edwards; John Bell, Lisbon; John Gardner, Hermon; Pelopides Potter, Colton; Joshua Mauly, Pierpont; Carr Fortune, Lawrence; John Stevens, Brasher; S. C. Reminington, Hopkinton; N. Baldwin, Parishville; Carlton Smith, Stockholm; William H. Paddock, Massena; John Whalen, Louisville; William H. Wallace, Potsdam.

Recording Secretary—James F. Pierce, Madrid. Corresponding Secretary—James C. Spencer, Ogdensburgh Treasurer—Ebenezer Miner, Canton.

We have received a letter from the committee of nanagement enclosing a full report of the proceedings of the meeting, and requesting us to publish the ame. The crowded state of our columns will only permit us to comply so far with the request as to nake room for the subjoined resolutions, which were nanimously adopted by the meeting, and which annot be too warmly commended to the perusal of emocrats in every section of the Union, no less for the nationality of their views than for the ability with which those views are set forth :

Resolved, That we congratulate the democracy of St. Lawrence county that unity of principle and action pre-vails in their councils, and that the action of this day's convention secures to them a firm and useful democratic organization, which we earnestly hope may prove a use-ful auxiliary in restoring "Old St. Lawrence," once the banner county of the Empire State, to her old position in the democratic ranks: and we pledge ourselves, as mem-bers of the association this day organized, to exercise constant vigilance and exertion in furtherance of that object, and, in union with our brethren of the State, we will labor with untiring perseverance and zeal, with the confident hope that we may once more present "the Em-pire State" to the democracy of the Union cleansed from the evils of fanaticism, and adhering to the faith of

efferson and Jackson.

Resolved. That we have firm belief and an abiding aith in the principles and action of the democratic party as proclaimed in the resolutions of the late Cincinnati Convention, and we would arge our fellow-citizens to consider them closely and impartially, and also their practi-cal operation, believing that thereby will they be con-vinced that the principles of the democratic party are entitled to their support and allegiance. To those who were once our brethren, but who we believe have been deceived by their prejudices, and by false lights, held out by those who have proved traitors to our cause, we would say, that we hope that the experience of the past has taught them the folly of trusting their old enemics as ru-

say, that we hope that the experience of the past has taught them the folly of trusting their old enemics as rulers and leaders, and we confidently hope the future will find them, as of old, supporting the principles of democracy and arrayed among its friends.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the acts and the policy of the administration of James Buchanan, and we will support them with all our ability and exertion, recognising in our noble President and his cabinet worthy leaders and exponents of the principles of the democratic party.

Resolved, That the State policy and action of the demo and developed in economical and frugal expenditures, de-centralization of political patronage, and referring the same to the direct action of the people in their several lo-calities, all of which stands in direct opposition to the policy and action of our enemies, as developed since both they have been in possession and control of State matters. They gained their power by placing false issues before the people, and by an appeal to their prejudices and passions in regard to matters far removed from the political arena of this State, and having abused the and confidence placed in them by squandering the ic funds, involving the financial affairs of the State in bankruptcy and ruin, except as they may resort to heavy taxation upon the people, they now seek to cover up and conceal their mismanagement and misute by per-petuating the original fraud. And again would they convince the people that their domestic affairs do not reconvince the people that their domestic affairs do not re-quire their investigation or regulation, while slavery ex-ists in other parts of this Union, assuring them that there is no State policy to be advanced but "a free State policy in Kansas;" that there is no constitution to be regarded but "the Topeka constitution;" and while they are busily stealing from the pockets of the people, and trans-ferring their hard-earned contents to their own, they direct their attention to bleeding Kansas as a full retheir want and desire of funds.

Resolved, That we consider many of the laws passed by

the late legislature, particularly the bills known as the metropolitan police, the central park, and the harbor bills, as unjust and oppressive, and against the spirit, if not the letter, of the constitution. They constitute the first of a series of assaults upon municipal freedom and local independence in this State. As they are the first, they should be the last. We solemnly protest against such legislation that affects to exercise such unjust inter-ference and oppressive control over the domestic policy of our fellow-citizens, and we would express, with our demo-cratic brethren of the city of New York, our indignation towards the scheming partisans of the black-republican party, who have sought to wrest from them their vested franchises and independence, and we pledge to them our hearty co-operation and support to secure at the next session a body of honest legislators, who will repeal these tyrannical bills, and protect them in the exercise of their municipal liberties.

Resolved, That we urge upon our democratic brethren of the State that unity of policy and action that should be the result of union on principle, and we shall not hesitate to openly brand as traitors to the common cause any man or organization professing to be democratic who seek to renew any strifes or dissensions in the democratic party, whatever may be their motives for such a course. In union only can we look for success and the firm estab-

THE OPINION OF A GEORGIA DEMOCRAT.

An esteemed correspondent at Augusta, Georgia, writes to us on the 20th inst., enclosing in the letter the names of ten new subscribers for the Union. After announcing his intention, in the kindest terms. to add still further to our subscription list, he concludes his letter as follows:

"I have read with great pleasure your able exposition of the Kansas question, and believe that the great masses of the southern democracy will finally acknowledge the wisdom and justice of your views, and stand with unfalposition. I am surprised at the illiberality of some south position, I am surprised at the illiberality of some south-ern democratic politicians and editors towards him. Even admitting some indiscretion on his part in the use of lan-guage, I cannot see how Mr. Buchanan could consistently recal him at the instance of democrats in Georgia and Mississippi, when his course and policy have been ap-proved by the democrats in Kansas, including the pro-slavery men. I am a Georgian by birth, have been and slavery men. I am a Georgian by birth, have been and am a southern-rights man, and in approving your course and adhering to the administration I feel and believe that I do not yield a jot or tittle of my devotion to the true southern faith. My doctrine is the Union and equal true southern math. My doctrine is the Union and equal rights. I have not seen a shadow of departure from it by Mr. Buchanan, and I firmly believe that when he shall retire from the presidential chair all patriotic and honest citizens of the Union will accord to him the loftiest patriotism, the purest nationality, and the exercise of even-handed justice to all sections and interests."

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL PAIR

The arrangements of the national agricultural fair to be held at Louisville, commencing next Monday, are nearly complete. Contributions are coming from

give place to the following article, which apstant, as further evidence of the feeling which has of pavigators actuated and which now actuates the democracy of the South. From the manner in which the Planner speaks of and designates Maryland, it would seem hat our Georgia cotemporary regards that State as almost hopelessly shut out from the light of democratic truth. The prospects in that State are gloomy, but they are certainly not desperate; and we cannot but hope that the work of redemption commenced so gloriously in Tennessee and Kentucky will be completed this fall in Maryland i

The recent elections in the States of Alabama, Ten see, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Texas afford the most gratifying evidence of the increasing popularity of democratic principles. We have never known a more overwhelming demonstration of popular approval than has thus been given by the country in favor of the demoparty. Our opponents had flattered themselves the belief that-there existed a distracting element in into the benefit that there existed a distracting element in our ranks growing out of the Walker-Kansas imbroglio, which would weaken our strength and advance the inter-ests of know-nothingism. It is only necessary to look at the result of these elections to see how false and ground-less all their hopes have proven to be. Neither the chance of excited friends, nor the petty ambition of factionists, nor the blundering of plug-ugly patriots, nor all these com-bined, have been able to win the true-hearted democracy

Our opponents calculated largely upon the dissatisfac-tion which had been manifested in the South against Gov Walker for his imprudent and ill-advised speeches in Kan-ses, and vainly sought to array the country against the administration of Mr. Buchanan. With what success these efforts have been attended we will let the elections answer. In every southern State, and in almost every district, the democratic candidate has been elected, and in no one instance has a democrat been chosen who mani fested the slightest purpose of opposing the administra-tion. Regretting and disapproving, as many of them did, much that Gov. Walker had said and written in Kansas, yet with one accord they stood firmly by Mr. Bu-chanan and his administration, and defended its purity, soundness, and integrity from the assaults both of secret foes and open enemies. It is therefore with no ordinary pleasure that we regard these great democratic victories. It is the voice of the people rising above factions and partisan clamor to vindicate a national democratic President

against unjust suspicions and false charges.

There is another gratifying feature in these results. In
no instance have the people elected one of that class of factionists who take upon themselves the burden of corcting the errors of the democratic party by trying to reak up its organization and defeat its regular nomina-d candidates. The rebuke which the people have administered to these ambitious spirits was as marked as it was deserving. In other States besides Georgia there were found those who, claiming to be democrats, loaned themselves to the opposition, to be used by them to break down our party organization, and thus pave the way for, its eventual overthrow. So far no such candi-dates have been elected by the people. The overwhelming majorities by which all the regular democratic candi-dates have been elected show not only that the democrats, but all good citizens, decline to give their votes to this class of aspirants. The reason is obvious; they have dered one party already, and the opinion is they will de the other on the first opportunity. ive the other on the first opportunity.

It is now for the people of Georgia to say in October

next whether our own proud State will take her place, side by side with her sisters of the South, in supporting the present democratic national administration, or else become the "solitary ally" of plug-ugly Maryland. There no longer exists the pretence of a "national Amer There no longer exists the pretence of a "national American party." There are not members enough elected to the next Congress to form one committee. The two opposing parties who contest for supremacy are the national democracy on the one hand, and black republicanism on the other. Our brethren of the South have with a united voice declared on the side of the constitution and the Union by sending an almost superior delays. and the Union by sending an almost unbroken delega-tion of democrats to the next Congress. They now look with anxiety to the course of our own State. Georgia has always been true to the great interests of the coun try. She presents a noble record in her past political history. She has rebuked factions, and sectionalists have never received favor or support at her hands. Let her future be worthy of her past. No State in this broad Union is more thoroughly democratic than Georgia; no people more devoted than hers to the great principles of constitutional right and justice; and we look with an abiding confidence to the judgment which she shall pro-nounce on the first Monday in October in support of her long-cherished democratic principles. Our party is well organized our regular candidates true and approved men; in their fidelity and ability the country has unbounded confidence. They are worthy to fill the high places to which they are about to be called by a confiding people; and we fear not to say there will be found in their future conduct renewed evidence of their private and Democrats of Georgia! patriots of all parties! we in-

vite you to the patriotic work of adding the name own noble State to the list of democratic triumphs, number all your eisters of the South and many of the North. Speak! and let your voice be heard now, as heretofore,

preciate the importance of our Sunday schools, and Napa. I consider their institution among the most valuable and efficient means of religious improvement that have come in our day to encourage the noble efforts which are making to ameliorate the moral condition of the world. And no reflecting man can look abroad der the name of religion, take possession day by day of the hearts and minds of men, leading to individual and social depravity, without being deeply impressed with the importance of zealous and concentrated exertions to check this great and threatening evil. And it can best be effectually checked by training the youthful mind in the knowledge of God and the truths of His revelation. Standing on this vantage-ground, the battle may be fought and won. And I for one, believe the contest to be one of the most momentous which society has ever been engaged in, and the Sunday-school tuition of the youth an assured means, under God, of eventual success. So believing, my prayers and best wishes are with

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CCBA. - The slave trade flourishes amazingly. I have heard of four or five cargoes of Bozal negroes having been landed since I last wrote you; the last but one, beyond Trinidad de Cuba, six hundr in number, has been seized by Brigadier Morales de Rada who happened to be in that vicinity, and who also made prisoners of all the parties concerned in the landing They, with the Africans, are now on their way to this city. This, certainly, has the appearance of an attempt to put a stop to the African slave trade. The last cargo of Bozals was landed on a quay near Santa Cruz. It had been found impossible to effect their landing, without detection, on the main land of this island, and so they were landed on the quay. There is an improbable report that the steamship Pajaro del Oceano, (Ocean Bird.) now in this harbor, is being fitted up for a trip to the African coast. She would carry from fourteen to sixteen hundred negroes, and with her unrivalled speed could bid defiance to any British cruiser affout. Three more American vessels have been sold to the Spaniards, and will most probably be employed in the slave trade. Two have already sailed with a "sea-letter," under the United

all sections of the Union. Ex-President Pierce, Vice is illustrated by the following remark of his: "Thirty President Breckinridge, Lord Napier, and other dis-tinguished gentlemen have accepted invitations to be

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT

The following notice has been officially communicated pears in the Athens (Georgia) Banner of the 20th in- to this department, and is published for the information

KINGDON OF THE NICHTANNA

Pitot Service for the Sea Passas of Friesland and of the Enu.— Notice to Nasspators.—In virtue of a royal decree of the 1st of this month, No. 36, the pilot service for the Passes of Friesland and of the Ems will go into operation on the

lst of July, 1857.

This service will be applied to the pilotage of vessels.

a. From the sea through the Friesland Pass up to овтилнови and Zoutcam.
b. From the sea through the Pass of the Ems up to From Zoutkamp and Oostmahorn down to the sea.

From Delfzijl down to the sea. From and after the 1st of July next commissioned pilots will be cruising before those passes on boats carrying the usual signals, namely: a blue flag, bearing the namber of the pilot-boat at the mast-head; and on the mainstill the name of the sea-pass, together with the number of the boat.

From set of sun till rise of sun the pilot-boats carry a light on the topmast, set in a lantern, with white and red glass in alternate panes. A torch-blaze is, from time to time, exhibited from the decks of the pilot-boats.

At Oostmahorn, Zoutcamp, and Delfziji pilots will be stationed, commissioned for the pilotage of outgoing ves-

sels to the high seas.

The pilot fees shall be paid at Oostmahorn and at Delfzijl.

They shall be collected in accordance with the tariff annexed to the pilot regulations for the Passes of the Frize and of the Ems, approved by royal decree, March

THE HAGUE, June 6, 1857.

J. S. LOISIJ.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Localities of California Lond Cases. - As a matter of general interest to the public, we have obtained the following list of California land claims, according to their loalities in that State, in which the appeals have been dismissed by the late Attorney General

A.—Acalaus, Ansaymas, Agua Cabute, Anoyodelas A.—Acaiaus, Ansaymas, Agua Cabute, Anoyodelas Neuces, Atascadero, Aguas Frias, Agua Caliente, Alizal, (part of.) Agusa, Agusa, Agage de Centeneba, Arrayo de Antonio, Arrayo del Rodero, Aptos, Aguajito, Agua Cali-ente, (part of.) Agua Caliente, and Agua Caliente, (part

. Bodega Ranch, Blucha, Buri Buri, Bolsa de Felipe, Bolsa de San Cayatan, Buri Buri, Butte City, Belsa di Pajaro, Bolsa de los Exarpinos, Ballona, Boca de la Plaza, Buena Vista, Butano, and Buena Vista.

C.—Cañada de Pogolomi, Cañada de Raemundo, Corti de Madera, Callayme, Cuyama, Cañada de Bagueras, Cañ-ada de Herrera, Cañada de Janive, Chaular, Cupay, Conalitos, Cañada de Copay, Corval de Cauti, Corval de Piedra, Catucula, Chiniles, Cañada de los Asas, Cañada del Chono, Caymas, Cañada de San Felipe, Catale, Canada de los gales, Cañon de Santa Amta, Cañada de San Vicente Nogales, Canon de Santa Alina, Canada de San Vicente. Callignas, Cañada de los Alisos, Cahneriga, Cañada de los Coches, Corte de Madera de Prisidio, Cañada del Canal, Cayucos, Castae, Casmalia, Cañada de Segunda, Corral de Turia, Catholie Church lands, Cañada de Palo, Camaites, Cabeza Santa Rosa, in five paris, Cañada de la Carpente-ria, City lands, and Cañada Guadalupe.

D.—Two missions of Dolores, Mission of Los Pueblos,

and Mission of De Soledad.

E.—Cincinal y Buena Esperanza, El Sobrante, El Rio de los Monlinas, El Primir Cañon, El Sur. El Pasito de ue ios moninas, Ei Primir Cañon, El Sur, El Pasito de los Animas, Estera Americano, El Corral de Fierra, El For-ra, El Molino, O'Rio Ojotska, El Refugio, El Potrero, ex-Mission of San Carlos, Entre Napa, El Pescader, El Rincon, Embarcadero de Santa Clara, El Piojo, Centre Napa, in sixteen parts, and El Hisal.

-Flagg's Rauch, Francas, and Jalappe.

-Guenoc, Guilicos, Guadalupe, Guajeto, and Gua-

H.—Horata, Huerhuero, Huichica, Huitic Nama,

I. J.—Isla de Santa Carolina, Johnson's Ranch, Jampa, A. J.—Isia de Santa Carolina, Joinson's Banch, Jampeh, Jumpa, Jesus Maria, and Jalapa, and Francas.

L.—Les Ubas, Lompoc, Los Aromatos, Lagenna Branciforte, Laguna de San Antonio, La Polka, Los Gallinos, Laguira de la Mircede, La Puressima Concepcion, Los Juntos, Larkin's Rancho, Llano de Zequisquito, Lominas Muertas, La Lagrada Familia, Los Zulareitas, Llamitas de la Corroca Lagunas Seca, Los Anjunas, Los Coches, Gart los Correos, Lagunna Seca, Los Animas, Los Coches, (part of,) Llagonai, Los Zulareitas, Luisisoze, Los Bolsas del Hombre, La Carbonera, La Lagunna, Los Positas, Lot at Mission Dolores, Las Puntas, La Lagunna Seca, Llamo de Sunta Rosa, Lomas de Puripecación, Los Pozes, La Caña-da, Los Ulpinos, Los Alamos, Los Virginnis, La Lagunna, La Fenitos, Los Cienegas, Los Nogales, La Puento, Los Encenitos, Los Coyotes, La Flabra, Los Bolsas, La Bolsa Chica, Los Angeles city, in five parts, Lomas de Santa Ja-go, Ca Cienega, O, Paso de la Figera, in two parts, Los Palos, La Sierra, La Purisinia, La Puente del Monte, La Llano de Buena Vista, Los Gatas, Los Lauriles, Los Olitas, Los Baubues, La Ascencion, Lagunna de los Pales Colora-dos, Land on Coastof Santa Cruz Bay, Lac, 6,156 acres of land, Los Carneras, (two claims,) Locoallomi, and Los Carneros, in two parts.
M.—Muniz, Madacones, Moristul, Monte del Diablo,
Milpitas, Mus Capriate, land in Montercy city, (two
claims.) Mediano, Mallacones, Manistal, (part of.) and

claims,) pacasao, land in Marin city. N.—Ninomo, Nicasia, Nojoque, Napa, in seven parts,

R.—Rincon de las Salinas, Roblar de la Miseria, Rancho de la Pastoria, (part of.) Rancho del ojo de agua de Coche, Rancho of Conejo. Rancho del Paso, Rancho de las Flores, Rancho de Bonanca Colorado, Rancho de la Corte Madera, Rio de los Putos, Rio de Jesus Maria, of the world. And no reflecting man can look abroad Rancho de Zaca, Rancho Sen Antonio, (two parts.) Rui-upon the dangerous and delusive vagaries which, un-con de los Esteros, (two parts.) Rancho de Pinoll, Rancho Nacional, Rincon de las Esteros, (part of,) Rancho of San Francisco, Rincon de la Brea, Rancho de la Merceo, Rancho de San Pedro, Rinconada de los Gatos, Rancho de la Nacion, Rincon del Diable, Rancho del Puente, Riconada del Saujon, Ricondo Jas Salimas, Rancho de San-

> son, Sonoma, San Lucito, Santa Rosa, San Vicento, Landon the Stanislaus Rion, San Raimon, San Lucito, Santa Rosa, San Vicento, Landon the Stanislaus Rion, San Raimon, San Luis Obispo, Ranch of San Jann, Soquel, San Augustin, San Miguelito, addition to San Miguelito, Sal-si-Puedas, city of Sonoma, San Antonio, San Francisco, San Lorenzo, (part of,) San Marcos, San Antonio, San Bernardino, Santa Amita, San Passanal San Ramon, (part of,) City of San Fernardino, San Pascual, San Ramon, (part of.) City of San Francisco, San Jose, San Jose Buenos Ayres, Two claims at the Mission of San Gabriel, Mission of San Luis Obispo, ex-Mission of San Fernando, San Jose, part of, Santa Clara, O el Norte, San Pablo, near San Gabriel, Santa Ana del Chino, addition to Santa Ana del Chino, near San Gabriel, at the Mission of San Gabriel, Lot at San Gabriel, San Vicente Sansal Redonda, San Bernardo, near San Gabriel,

V.—Visitacion of Rodeo Viejo Vega del Pajaro, Vocade Santa Maria, Valle de San Felipe, and Veustra Senora del Refugio.

Z.—Zacho, Zaejaute, and Zouzones.

Graduation Act of 1854. - Where a minor, or family of minors, own a farm, the guardian or other legally-constituted officer having charge of the estate, may enter land

must be made in the name of all the parties who own th

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The New Sloop-of-War .- The models for the new sloop-The New Sloop-of-War.—The models for the new sloop-of-war, the construction of which will be given out by years. The whole number of polls this year is 7,311 continet, were opened yesterday at the Navy Department an increase of 53 on last year, but a loss of 86 on 1850

and placed in No. 14 Winder's Building, for exhibition They number thirteen in all, and are finely finished. But three of them bore the names of their designers—and those three were made, respectively, by Donald McKay, of lice. ton: James L. Townsend, of Newburyport: and Messa. Vaughan and Lynn, of Philadelphia. About a dozen practical ship-builders were present, and seemed to examin the different models with great interest.

THE CUNNINGHAM CASE DECIDED

We learn from the New York papers that on Monday last, in the surrogate's court of that city, before Judge Bradford, the court made the following order, founded or a very long written opinion :

"Let an order be entered declaring that the clair Emma Augusta Cunningham, is not the widow of the decedent, (Burdell.) and directing letters of administration to be issued to the decedents next of kin on giving proper security.

We make the following extract from the opinion This is not a case where the proofs have left the

affirm the marriage, but in my view they utterly ne tive and overturn it. There is not a solitary sign of t

amin the marriage, our may the start seed of pertive and overturn it. There is not a solitary sign of that
relation, but at every point facts stand out wholly incosistent with a matrimonial union from the 23d of October until the decedent was carried to his grave. Speed,
writing, and actions—which express more than eliberconstantly proclaim that the parties were single.

We find the decedent and the claimant at one time upon terms of mutual kindness, attention, and daily intocourse. This concord was unbroken until on the one sidpalatons, and on the other suspicions of treachery and inproper dealing, gave it a blow from which it never necovered. From that period until the decease of br. Budell I can discover nothing but a mutual struggle on the
part of the man to eject the woman from the house, and
relieve himself from her presence and influence; and etthe part of the woman an increasing and persistent deer,
mination not to be driven from the strong position sle
occupied in the very centre of the house. He charge
her with stealing; she assails him with actions for sinder and breach of promise of marriage, and then the conder and breach of promise of marriage, and then the con-buttants draw off, and the suits are discontinued. At its point the chairmant insists that a marriage was consum-mated—not through affection, for the absence of that i mated—not through affection, for the absence of that apparent, but through fear, by intimidation—in fac-by coercion, the decedent having presented to him to alternatives: to marry his assailant, or to face her at tack and defend the suits. But it must be remem-bered that the suits, if continued, would have be likely to affect the plaintiff's character as well as the de-fendant's; and the latter might therefore well doal tendant's; and the latter might therefore well don-whether they would ever be pressed, even if he remain passive. The application of the doctor for a subpona Mrs. Cunningham on a charge of stealing shows that had no intention of summitting quietly. Finally, proceedings are abandoned on both sides, the items of compromise are committed to writing, and the sett ment was closed the 23d day of October, five days before the allocal partials. Such as important element the alleged nuptials. Such an important element is arrangement as a compulsory marriage would have been left by a suspicious and vigilant jarty to executed subsequently. The stipulations of settem have been left by a suspicious and vigitant party to executed subsequently. The stipulations of settlems between antagonists are ordinarily consummated on led sides simultaneously. Indeed, if a marriage were us derstood as a part of this adjustment, there would have been no formal adjustment at all; the marriage itself, uniting the parties together, would have instantaneously given the wife a home in her hard's home in her hard. instantaneously given the wife a home in her haband's house without a rent charge; would, by is necessary effect, have blotted out all causes of action as rendered useless and futile all arguments and all releas. The whole process of determining these controversis, then, raises the strongest presumption against even a veluntary marriage intended shortly to be solemnized, and is utterly repugnant to a compulsory marriage insisted up as one of the terms of the settlement. Let us look a moment at some of the facts. The decedent had, in the summer, ceased to take his meals in the house. Did is return after the alleged marriage? He had spokes Mrs. Cumingham as an artful and dangerous wome. Did he desist from such representations to his confidential friends after the alleged marriage? Was it his wishe thus characterized and abused in the most bitter advenomous terms—a woman whom he had taken to his he thus characterized and abused in the most offer sia venomous terms—a woman whom he had taken to his bed, and whom he expected to recognise in a few months before the world by his name, and as the partner of his station and wealth? Was it a proposed wife who took a new lease of the house in the agreement of Oct. 23d? Was it a proposed wife whom he desired to sign the unexecuted re-lease of all causes of action on the 18th of October? Was it his wife with whom he was dealing on the 18th of So. lease of all causes of action on the 18th of October? Was it his wife with whom he was dealing on the 14th of November, when he drew his check to the order of "E. A. Cunningham," and she endorsed it in that name, and when, by the same name and on the same day, she asigned to him the Burdell judgment, and on the 19th of November appeared before a commissioner and acknowledged the instrument, Mr. Thayer, the counsel, swearing to her identity as "Emma A. Cunningham?" Was it his wife the decedent described in his adidavit, sworn be 24th day of November, and found in Mr. Eckel's possision, as "Mrs. E. A. Cunningham?" Was it his wife why he feared would renew the suits in January, and who sion, as 'Mrs. E. A. Cunningham ?" Was it his wife who he feared would renew the suits in January, and who signed the release of January 4 in the name "E. A. Cu-ningham?" Again, he was about letting for the custing year the portion of No. 31 Bond street not occupied by year the portion of No. 31 Bond street not occupiedly himself, reserving some apartments for his own use. As early as June he had begun the struggle to be free. Sep by step may be traced the progress of his efforts to remove the claimant, and finally when, after a scene of violence on Saturday, January 24, he procured a writts agreement to surrender the premises on the 1st of Ma. he proceeded to consummate the long-pending negotition with Mrs. Stanabury, and the afternoon of Friday. Matividad, and Noche Baena.

O.—Olon Pale, Ojay, Otay, and Otay.

P.—Punta de la Laguna, Pable de Robles, Pasturia de las Bonegas, Puebla lands of San Jose, Piedra Blanca, Baving been invited to address the Michigan State Sunday School Couvention, thus writes: "It will afford me pleasure to accept your invitation. I appropriate the invited accept your invitation. I appropriate the invited and Noche Baena.

Natividad, and Noche Baena.

O.—Olon Pale, Ojay, Otay, and Otay.

P.—Punta de la Laguna, Pable de Robles, Pasturia de las Bonegas, Puebla lands of San Jose, Piedra Blanca, Otay.

These facts are not to be mistaken; his purpos day. T hawful marriage? Here was a woman of energy and actermination, supposed to be equal to the task of forcing him into compulsory wedlock—alleged to be then holding in her hands the fruits of that bold project, invested with a right of dower in his estate, a title to abide in home, and receive maintenance and support—able at any moment to proclaim her rights to the public and enforce them before tribunals of justice, and her alleged husband. was on the eve of signing an instrument which in a few months would eject her and her family and introduce others in their stead. That little paper signed by the Rev. Mr. Marvin, the certificate of narriage, if it cert the truth, was a potent argument against the contemplated deed; but not a sound was heard, and the name of wife never passed her lips until death arrested the consummation of the act, and she declared herself the wife summation of the act, and she declared herself the wises al, Rincon de Musalaco, Rancho de Bolsa Neuva, Rancho de Farwell, and Rio Estanislas.

S.—San Julian, Sotoymo, Santa Ana Quien Sabe, San Francisco de Llagas, San Mignelito de Trinidad, San Jose de Gracia, San Instto, Santa Manuela, San Buena Ventura, San Felipe, City of San Francisco, Sansalito, Sancos, Sisquee, San Viedro, (two-thirds,) San Bernardo, San Rasser, San San San Lucit, San San San Viente Lord conclusions we draw, according to the ordinary course human nature. Conduct improbable, unreasonable, surd, and inexplicable in view of one relation, but no ral, reasonable, probable, and explicable in view of another relation, possesses an overwhelming power in determining the relation, and in deciding between truth and false. has been developed in this case, showing at every sea and link a connected and harmonious chain of evidence against this pretended marriage, cannot be fabricated; is the result of a natural process; it strikes the mind will irresistible force, and leads to entire satisfaction and enviction that the decedent was unmarried at the time heave to his unbanny death. came to his unhappy death.

Vicente Sansal Redonda, San Bernado, (two claims,) San Santiago, San Miguel, Santa Gertudes, (two claims,) San Antonio, Santa Ana, Santa Marguetita, San Simeon, Santa Teresa, San Lorenzo, Salsi Puedes, San Juan, Santa Paula of Santa Cruz, San Bernado, San Lorenzo, San Emilified, San Kateo, 1,500 varus in San Juan, San Punto, San Andres, San Burnabe, two parts of the Hanch of Salvadors, San Diego City, Shoquel, San Francisquito, Sanctio, San Bernado, one mile square at Santa Rosa, Sinsun, (part of,) San Geromino, Land in the City of San Francisco, Solis, and near Mission of Santa Clara.

T.—Trinistae, Tumales and Banlenes, Tulucny, Tessusquet, Tinical, Tzabasco, Tayanta, and Tres Ojos de Agua.

Lexamination of Stephes Bronson, Jr., held in Fault of \$20,000 Ball.—The examination of Stephes Bronson, jr., the delinquent bank cashier, took place protecting afternoon before Justice Millikin. The prosecuting atterney, Charles Haven, esq., was assisted by J. W. Chickering, esq. Messrs. Stewart, Dickey, Mather, and Taft appeared for the defence. The principal witness was J. H. Woodworth, who was one of the directors of the bank. The testimony shows that he swindled the bank aguat thin are defended to bail in \$20,000, and in default of the same committed to jail.

We learn that the difficulties which await him as taking other forms. Civil proceedings have been instituted against him for amounts reaching a total of \$39,000.

There are 330 individuals and firms in Lowell who are taxed this year upwards of \$50. The highest individus tax-payer is 0. M. Whipple, esq., who is assessed the comfortable sum of \$1,392 75. John Nesmith, esq., the next highest, and pays \$1,106 50. The rate of tax-tion is \$8 50 on \$1,000; last year it was \$8. The tolar for the use of that farm ; but in such a case, the entry tion is \$8 50 on \$1,000; last year it was \$8. The toll valuation of the city is \$21,371,120—of which \$13,996. 924 is real and \$7,374,196 is personal. The increase is the valuation of the city from last year 's \$15,072—s